

新汉语

课本

第二册

● 复旦大学国际文化交流学院

XIN
HAN YU
KE BEN



复旦大学出版社

New Chinese Textbook
新 汉 语 课 本

第 二 册

Book II

复旦大学国际文化交流学院
Fudan University
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前 言

《新汉语课本》是供来华留学生学习汉语而编写的一部汉语教材。其他外国朋友学习汉语,也可使用。

全书共八册,每册有若干课,每课包括课文、词语、注释、练习等部分。前四册供基础阶段教学用,一年学完。后四册供提高阶段教学用,也一年学完。学完全书可以掌握两千多个常用汉字,四千多个常用词语,熟练运用常用句式和表达手段,在听、说、读、写诸方面,达到顺利进行日常生活、学习、工作的基本要求。

为使外国留学生更好地学习、掌握和运用汉语,我们在编写过程中努力使本书具有科学性、系统性、实用性和趣味性。本着结构与功能相结合的原则,力争既使学生能学到扎实的系统的汉语知识,又使学生能熟练掌握口语和书面语的表达技能,具有较高的汉语实践能力。同时注意语言学习的特点,力求做到由易到难,由浅入深,循序渐进。

本书课文,不少选自已公开发表的作品,根据教学需要,对其间的一些篇幅作了精心修改和删节。在编写过程中,除参考了国内外部分教材外,还得到部分兄弟学校有关专家的帮助和指教。这里一并感谢。

由于我们水平有限,加之时间仓促,错误和不当之处在所难免。我们恳切希望使用本书的同行和读者,提出宝贵意见,以便今后修改。

本书由(按音序排列)蔡传廉、陈晨、陈光磊、贺国伟、胡中行、

金路、廖光霞、秦湘、陶炼、卫梦荣、徐玉明等人编写。

本书英文翻译有赵建、夏国佐、邱晶、张浩。英文审校有孙骊、吴延迪。

Foreword

“A New Chinese Textbook” is a course for the teaching of Chinese to foreign students studying in China. It can also be used by other foreigners learning Chinese.

The whole series consists of eight books, each containing a dozen lessons. Every lesson has text, vocabulary, notes and exercises. The first four books are designed for students at the elementary level, to be finished in one, year. The other four are for advanced students and take another year of study. After working thoroughly through the eight books, the student should have a sound command of 2,000 common Chinese characters and more than 4,000 everyday words and expressions. He will be able to use with ease the basic sentence patterns and expressions be fairly proficient in listening, speaking, reading and writing, and thus be adequately prepared for living, studying and working in China as far as the language is concerned.

To help foreign students learn the language better, we have worked hard to make the Textbook scientific, systematic as well as practical and interesting. Drawing on the strengths of both the structural and the functional

approaches of language teaching and learning, we have aimed at helping the students to acquire both a solid and systematic knowledge of Chinese and a good command of the practical abilities of speaking and writing the language. Taking into account the basic principles and the usual difficulties of language learning, we have introduced language materials progressively and proceeded from the easy to the difficult in a step-by-step manner.

Many of the texts of this series are taken from published works, with some adaptations and alterations for textbook use. In the course of writing this textbook, we have referred widely to textbooks published both in China and abroad, and have received help and advice from experts in sister universities. For these and other help and advice, we here express our deep thanks.

We will be very glad to hear from both teachers and students who have criticisms and suggestions, which will be valuable when preparing revisions.

This textbook is compiled by (in alphabetic order) Cai Chuan-lian, Chen chen, Chen Guang-lei, He Guo-wei, Hu Zhong-xing, Jin Lu, Liao Guang-xia, Qin Xiang, Tao Lian, Wei Meng-rong, and Xu Yu-ming.

The English translation is done by Zhao Jian, Xia Guo-zuo, Qiu Jing and Zhang Jie, and is revised and polished by Sun Li and Wu Yan-di.

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第一课 我们去参观农村

Lesson 1 We are going to visit the countryside

一、词 语 Vocabulary

(一) 生词 New Words and Phrases

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1. 参观 | cānguān | (动) | visit (v.) |
| 2. 农村 | nóngcūn | (名) | country(side) |
| 村 | cūn | (名) | village (n.) |
| 参观农村 | | | visit the countryside |
| 3. 工厂 | gōngchǎng | (名) | factory, plant (n.) |
| 厂 | chǎng | (名) | factory, plant (n.) |
| 4. 骑 | qí | (动) | ride (v.) |
| 骑自行车 | | | ride a bicycle |
| 5. 汽车 | qìchē | (名) | automobile, car (n.) |
| 坐汽车 | | | go by bus |
| 6. 访问 | fǎngwèn | (动) | visit (v.) |
| 7. 农民 | nóngmín | (名) | farmer; peasant (n.) |
| 8. 家庭 | jiāting | (名) | family; home (n.) |
| 访问农民家庭 | | | visit a peasant home |
| 9. 跟 | gēn | (介、动) | with; follow (prep. v.) |
| 10. 一起 | yìqǐ | (名、副) | together (n. ad.) |
| 跟你们一起去 | | | go with you |
| 11. 慢 | màn | (形) | slow (a.) |

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|------------------------------|
| 12. 地 | de | (助) | (particle) |
| 13. 拿 | ná | (动) | take (v.) |
| 慢慢地去拿 | | | Don't be in such a hurry |
| 14. 饭 | fàn | (名) | meal, rice (n.) |
| 吃饭 | | | have meal |
| 15. 可以 | kěyǐ | (能动、形) | may (modal v. a.) |
| 16. 出发 | chūfā | (动) | set out, start off (v.) |
| 17. 马上 | mǎshàng | (副) | immediately, at once (ad.) |
| 18. 就 | jiù | (副) | then (ad.) |
| 马上就来 | | | come at once |
| 19. 早 | zǎo | (形) | early (a.) |
| 时间还早 | | | It's still early. |
| 20. 别 | bié | (副) | don't (ad.) |
| 21. 着急 | zháojí | | worry, hurry |
| 别着急 | | | Don't worry. Take your time. |

(二) 专名 Proper Name

马松 Mǎsōng name of a person

(三) 补充词语 Supplementary Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|--------|-------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 1. 工人 | gōngrén | (名) | worker (n.) |
| 2. 动物园 | dòngwùyuán | (名) | zoo (n.) |
| 3. 植物园 | zhíwùyuán | (名) | botanical garden (n.) |
| 4. 幼儿园 | yòu'éryuán | (名) | kindergarten (n.) |
| 5. 敬老院 | jìnglǎoyuàn | (名) | old folks' home (n.) |
| 6. 船 | chuán | (名) | ship, boat (n.) |
| 7. 晚 | wǎn | (形) | late (a.) |

二、句型 Sentence Patterns

- (一) 我们去参观农村。

We are going to visit the countryside.

- (二) 我们不去参观工厂。

We are not going to visit a factory.

- (三) 我们骑自行车去。

We will go there by bicycle.

- (四) 我们不坐汽车去。

We are not going there by bus.

- (五) 你们去不去访问农民家庭？

Are you going to visit some peasant homes?

- (六) 你慢慢地去拿吧。

Don't be in such a hurry.

三、课文 Text



大西：马松，你们去参观工厂吧？

马松：我们不去参观工厂。我们去参观农村。

大西：你们今天去参观，还是明天去参观？

马松：我们今天去参观。

大西：你们坐汽车去，是吗？

马松：不，我们骑自行车去。我们不坐汽车去。

大西：你们去不去访问农民家庭？

马松：我们去访问农民家庭。我们还跟他们一起吃饭。

大西：那太好了！我跟你们一起去参观，可以吗？

马松：可以。

大西：你们几点出发？

马松：我们八点半出发。

大西：我去拿自行车，马上就来。

马松：你慢慢地去拿吧。时间还早。

大西：你们要等我。

马松：别着急。我们等你。

四、注 释 Notes

(一) “你们坐汽车去，是吗？”

“坐汽车”就是“乘汽车”的意思。

“……，是吗？”(也可以说“……，是不是？”“……，对吗？”)常用来表示估计，请对方回答。回答时，用“是的”、“对”表示肯定，用“不”表示否定。

“坐汽车”means the same as“乘汽车”

“……是吗”，which can also be expressed by“……是不是”or“……对吗？”，is often used to denote supposition while expecting an answer. In reply, “是的” or “对”is the affirmative form; while “不”，the negative form.

(二) “我们还跟他们一起吃饭。”

介词“跟”同名词或代词组成介词短语，介词短语放在动词前面作状语。“跟”的宾语指人时，常与副词“一起”连用。

The preposition “跟” is followed by a noun or pronoun and together they form a prepositional phrase, which is put before the verb as an adverbial. When “跟” has an object which refers to people, it often takes the adverb“一起”.

(三) “我跟你们一起去参观，可以吗？”

“……，可以吗？”是向对方询问同意与否的格式。作肯定回答时，说“可以”或“行”；作否定回答时说“不行”或“不可以”。

“……，可以吗？”is a form of asking for permission. If the answer is affirmative“可以”or “行” is used; if

negative “不行” or “不可以” is used.

(四) “我去拿自行车，马上就来”。

“就”在这儿表示事情发生得快、早。

“就” denotes an action which is about to take place.

(五) “你慢慢地去拿吧，时间还早。”

有一部分形容词可以重叠起来使用，表示程度加深。单音节形容词重叠后第二个音节变为第一声，并儿化，“慢慢”读 “màn mānr”。

“还”在这儿表示所说现象继续存在。意思是“时间早，别着急。”

Some adjectives can be reduplicated to add to the effect. When a monosyllabic adjective is reduplicated, the second word has the first tone and is followed by “儿” in pronunciation. “慢慢” is pronounced “màn mānr”.

“还” here denotes the continuation of a state, meaning “It’s still early. Take your time.”

(六) “访问”和“参观”

“访问”的对象可以是人，也可以是事物、地方。“参观”的对象是地方和事物。

The object of “访问” can be people, things or places, while the object of “参观” can only be places or things.

五、语 法 Grammar

(一) 连动句 The sentence with verbal construction in series.

几个动词(或动词短语)连在一起用,共有一个主语,这种句子叫连动句。连动句中的几个动词它们的先后顺序是固定的,中间也没有语音停顿。例如:

This type of sentence has several verbs or verbal phrases in series sharing one subject. Such verbs have a fixed order in the sentence without any phonetic pause in between, e.g.

名词或代词	动词(1)	名 词	动词(2)	名 词
我 们	去		参 观	农村。
我 们	骑	自行车	去	工厂。
我 们	不坐	汽 车	去。	
我同屋	不去		看	电影。
你 们	去不去	农 村	访问?	
他 们	去不去	电影院	看	电影?

(二) 结构助词“地” The Structural Particle“地”

在汉语里,结构助词“地”是状语的标志。双音节形容词在动词前面作状语时,后面一般要加结构助词“地”。单音节形容词重叠使用时,后面的“地”可用可不用。例如:

In Chinese, the structural particle “地” marks an adverbial. When a two-character adjective is used before the verb as an adverbial, it is usually followed

by the structural particle “地”. But “地” can be omitted when an adjective of a single character is reduplicated. e.g.

孩子们〔高兴〕地去看电影。

你〔慢慢〕地去拿吧。

时间还早,你〔慢慢〕吃

六、练习 Exercises

(一) 替换 Substitution Drills:

1. 你们去**参观农村**吧?

我们不去**参观农村**,

我们去**参观工厂**。

看, 京剧, 电影
买, 京剧票, 电影票
访问, 农民家庭,
工人家庭

2. 你们去不去**访问农民家庭**?

我们去**访问农民家庭**。

看, 老师
买, 东西
参观, 植物园
参观, 幼儿园

3. 你们什么时候去**参观**?

我们**明天**去**参观**。

星期天	星期二
今天下午	明天上午
十九号上午八点半	

4. 你跟谁一起去**参观农村**?

我跟**他们**一起去**参观农村**。